had been stunted by the treatment received under the Rev. Mr. Cotton's management. The sanitary condition of the whole establishment was found to be perfectly hor-rible. The walls and floors were in a beastly condition, and some of the beds used by the unfortunate children were merely old boxes and packing-cases filled with stale bay. It was also shown that all the children were kept in a perpetual state of terror by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, and that it would be difficult even to imagine a more deplorable or blamable state of things. The Rev. Mr. Cotton was committed for trial. bail, however, being allowed in order to enable him to attend the synod of the diocese, of which body he is a member.

COLDSTREAMS AGAIN CUTTING UP.

The Famous Guards Turn Up Their Noses and Mutiny Because of Bad Rations. LONDON, Oct. 28.-Military circles and the public in general were startled to-day by the publication in the columns of Truth of the details of another mutinous outbreak upon the part of the Grenadier Guards who are now stationed at Windsor Castle. According to Truth this fresh mutiny, while not an event of the first magnitude, is still very serious. It is safe to add that all military men look upon the event as being of a most decidedly serious nature, how- | hibit the export of wheat is well founded, ever, in view of the three previous acts of mutiny in which the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards have been implicated with-in about a year and a half. This is the second mutiny of the same battalion, within about six months, and had its origin in the ill feeling per-meating many of the corps of the British army, on account of the insufficient and unpalatable rations which the men claimed were served to them for their meals on Wednesday, Oct. 14. These rations, they claim, were especially bad, and caused the smoldering feeling of insubordination to burst into a flame. Upon the arrival at the guards' barracks, at Windsor, of the officer of the day, Lieut. A. W. Cotton, part of whose duty it is to pass through the different mess-rooms at meal times in order to Msten to all such complaints of No. 1 Company, as previously agreed upon, a formal complaint was made about the quality and quantity of the food served out to them. Lieutenant Cotton examined the food complained of and then said that the food was good, and ordered the Grenadiers to eat it. But, to the dismay

The officer of the day, as in duty bound, reported the occurrence to the commanding officer. Consequently the commanding of ficer ordered Company No. 1 to be confined to barracks for a day, and placed the corporals of the same company under arrest, pending an inquiry into the mutinous conduct of the privates. The inquiry made into the outbreak showed that the Grenadiers had upon a previous occasion complained of the quality of the bread served out to them, and that, the justness of their comthe bread out of the barrack windows into the square. The adjutant of the Third Battahon declared that he was not aware that the men had acted in the manner mentioned, adding that he was wholly ignorant of the entire incident and that he Ead not received any report upon the subject. Thereupon Truth says: "The evidence of a hundred witnesses can prove these facts. If such an outbreak and its consequent arrests are possible without the celonel or the adjutant knowing of them, the worst said about the gulf separating the officers from the men is not far short of the truth."

of the officer of the day, the Grenadiers of

Company No. 1 went to the windows of the

mess-room and hurled the unsatifactory

rations into the barracks square before his

MAY BECOME A POPE. Cardinal Gibbons Said to Be in High l'avor at the Vatican.

ROME, Oct. 28 .- A recent article from the pen of Signor Cesare in one of the principal Liberal organs has made some stir in ecclesiastical circles. Signor Cesare, who is a Liberal writer of some note, and who has made a special study of ecclesiastical questions, contends that Austria, in the name of the triple alliance, ought to dominate the future conclaves and procure the election of a Pope amenable to the suggestions of a triple alliance. But the point of interest to Americans in the article is the vigorous opposition to the candidature of Cardinal Gibbons for the succession to the papal chair. Among other things, Signor Cesare declares that under Cardinal Gibbons the church would cease to be "Roman." This attack on Cardinal Gibbons is regarded at the Vatican as the expression of the fear of the Liberals that Cardinal Gibbons might be elected at the next conclave. The article will, however, have little effect, as the Cardinal is very popular here, especially since the Knights of Labor incident. The national rivalries and jealousies which might prevent the unanimous election of a European Pope would not operate in Cardinal Gibbons's case, so his chance of election is considered good.

WITHOUT A CENSOR.

Paris Theatrical Managere Elated at the Prospect of Relief.

Paris, Oct. 28 .- The theatrical managers of Paris are very much gratified at the prospect of being free, for three years at least, from vexatious censorship of their plays. It is believed that the Chambers will adopt the report of the parliamentary committee in favor of suppressing the censorship for the period named, in order that the government and the public may have an opportunity to see how the theaters get along without censorship. During the three years of trial theatrical managers will be perfectly free to have performed whatever pieces they may choose, and to mount them as they see fit, the public being their only judges. As the censorship would be suspended, and not abolished, it would come into authority again at the end of the three years without any legislative act of revival, but should the managers keep within reasonable bounds of propriety it is believed that before the end of the period stated the censorship would be abolished altogether.

FRANCE NOT BELLICOSE.

Jules Simon Quoted as Saying the Republic

Will Not Strike the First Blow. Paris, Oct. 28 .- M. Jules Simon, the distinguished French statesman, political economist and former chief of the Republican party, in an interview published today, said that he did not think an European war was probable. He added: "While I was in Berlin, as a delegate to the International Labor Congress, Emperor William told me that he desired peace, and the tone in which he said so left no doubt in my mind that he was sincere. The Czar also wants peace, and France will not be the nation to commence hostilities in Europe.' At another portion of the interview, M. Simon was quoted as dectining to venture to say whether or not the Franco-Russian entente included the agreement to expel England from Egypt. In this connection, M. Simon said that he did not credit Russia with having any designs to conquer India, but the speaker beld that Russian expansion in Asia was only nat-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes on the Simplicity of Presidential Receptions. LONDON, Oct. 28 .- The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, one of the British delegates to the

Methodist Ecumenical Congress, which recently met in Washington, in the Chronicle continues his account of the proceedings of that body. He comments on the strides Methodism is making in England ascompared with the advance in America. "American churches," ne writes, "in some important particulars, are more old-fashioned intellectually and ecclesiastically than we are. The church in Canada is distinctly nearer to us in modes of thought and life than in America." He attributes this to the intellectual, social and political atmosphere breathed in England. He was gratified to observe that the colored brethren were received on terms of equality in America. In reference to the reception of the foreign delegates at the White House, he says there was something very impressive in the republican simplicity | but the combined less will probably reach with which one of the greatest potentates | \$200,000.

Pope Becoming Tolerant. ROME, Oct. 28 .- It is reported that the Virdan. Man., was visited by a disastrons | men, from New York.

of the earth received the guests.

day on the question of leaving Rome and the alternative question of making a medus vivendi with Italy. At present indications point to the latter course, the Pope's dislike for Italy having received a strong counterirritant in the action taken by France against Monsignor Couthe-Souland, the archbishop of Aix. Since the proposed prosecution of the archbishop was officially announced the Pope has become tolerant of King Humbert's government, and it is even intimated that letters of a conciliatory character have passed between Premier Rudini and the papal Secretary of State.

The Czar and Kaiser to Meet. BERLIN, Oct. 28,-The Austrian embassador in Berlin has telegraphed to his government that a meeting between the Russian

and German Emperors has been arranged to take place in Berlin. Emperor William's social decree is declared unconstitutional n that it lacks the signature of a responsible minister. The majority of the newspapers point out that the decree must be taken as an expression of the Emperor's own opinion rather than as a document having any direct legal significance.

The Russian Wheat Embargo. LONDON, Oct. 28 .- The Board of Agriculture has given notice that it believes

that the report that Russia intends to proand it is expected that only cargoes on vessels that have already got clearance papers from the customs authorities will be permitted to leave.

Cable Notes. The Marquis of Lorne has consented to stand for Central Bradford as the Unionist

candidate to Parliament. News is continually being received of the havoc wrought by the floods in northern Italy. A factory was swept away in the rising waters and twelve people were drowned, yesterday, at Rianzon.

Almost the last official act of Lord Mayor Savory, of London, was the laying, yester-day, of the corner-stone of a French Protestant church. As the Lord Mayor is descended from a Huguenot, the act was spoken of as especially befitting him. R. D'Oyley Carte will open the English

opera season at the Savoy on Saturday with "Isbasoche," for the first time in London. "Ivanhoe" will follow later. The opera is luxuriously mounted in a style to compete with Italian and French opera. Owing to the great increase of leprosy in the khanal of Bokhara, and especially in the town of Bokhara, which is the hot-bed of leprosy in central Asia, the emir has de-

cided to segregate all lepers and to estab-

lish a hospital for their treatment, to be

directed by specialists. Additional advices from Tunis show that the thirty natives who were buried by the collapse of a large wall undermined by the recent storms and floods have all perished. The rescuing parties which have been at work in the hope that some of the buried men might bave escaped death have recovered all the bodies.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS AT MUNCIE.

Burning of Ball Brothers' Tin-Stamping-Works, Involving a Loss of \$80,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 28 .- The first of Muncie's new industries burned to-day, and Ball Brothers' large tin-stamping-works, with all the machinery and contents, is in ruins, and over one hundred employes are out of work. The building was a brick structure, 228x80 feet, two stories high, and was operated in connection with the two glass-factories owned by Frank C. Edwards and George Ball, in which the jackets for oil-cans and lids for fruit-jars were made. The building was lighted by natural gas, some of which had escaped and was hanging like a cloud on the ceiling. Miss May Cannon lighted a large, torch-like gas-burner, and the flame at once ignited the gas. Many of the girls escaped with their hair badly scorched, all losing their wraps. The large amount of straw in the building made it burn like tinder, and soon the whole structure, with the machinery and stock, was destroyed. The loss will amount to about \$80,000, with \$46,200 insurance in the following com-

Rochester German of Rochester, \$2,000; Buffalo German of Buffalo, \$2,000; New York Bowery of New York, \$2,000; Indiana Underwriters of Indianapolis, \$2,000; Caledonia of Edinburgh, Scotland, \$1,000; Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, \$2,500; Phenix of Brooklyn, \$2,500; Reading of Reading, Pa., \$2,500; Fire Association of Philadelphia, \$1,900; Imperial of London, \$2,700; American Fire Company of Philadelphia, \$2,000; Ætna of Hartford, Conn., \$2,000; Sun Fire Ofice of London, \$3,000; Home of New York, \$2,-000; Hamburg-Bremen of Hamburg, Germany, \$2,000; Commercial Union of London, \$3,000; Traders' of Chicago, \$2,500; Manchester of New England, \$2,000; London Assurance of London, \$2,500; Farmers' of York. Pa., \$2,000; Westchester of New York, \$2,000.

Adjoining the factory, Wm. Shuttleworth's large boarding-house burned. The loss is covered by \$3,000 insurance, \$1,000 each in the Hamburg-Breemen, Traders' of

Chicago and the German of Peoria, Ill. Terrible Forest Fires.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 28.-News from incoming trains on the Evansville & Indianapolis report the forest fires still raging along the line of that road. The flames are still spreading toward Mackey. although strenuous efforts are being made to check them. To-day the property of Thomas Featherstone was destroyed, including house, barn, outbuildings, several of stock and all garnered crops. Over three hundred acres are now burned over. Mr. Featherstone and daughter are visiting relatives in England. At Dongola, near Oakland City, Chappelle's saw-mill was burned, together with 100,000 feet of quarter-sawed oak. Other railroads in this vicinity are also suffering. Hundreds of acres of woodland have been burned and vast fields of corn destroyed. Trains on the Air-line ran through fires at English and Pigeon, Ind., yesterday, and

to-day the woods on both sides are all ablaze, presenting a most grand but appalling scene. The railroads are patrolling every foot of their lines night and day, and all bridges and trestles are closely watched. The fires are started by hunters and tramps. The trestles at several points have been on fire, but were put out by the section men. The loss will be many thou-

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 28.—Forest fires, which started Monday from sparks of a passing Air-line engine, have assumed such proportions in the vicinity of English and other stations along the line of that road that great destruction of property will certainly follow unless the efforts now being made to check the flames are successful. Already scores of hay-stacks, barns and outbuildings have been destroyed, and three residences are in ashes. Last night the house of Douglass Hamilton, near Inglish, caught fire from a burning stubble-field and was consumed. Passengers on the incoming Air-line trains report to-night that Robert Armstrong's house and the residence of a widow named Adams, eight miles from Milton, were destroyed, with most of their contents. The loss to fences alone will be enormous, and farmers have

left all other work to fight the flames. Trying to Burn the Town.

NEWMAN, Ga., Oct. 28.-This city has again been visited by fire. Last night T. W. Howell & Co.'s warehouse, with one thousand bales of cotton, was destroyed. The wind was wild and for three hours the town seemed to be at the mercy of the elements. Every one that could shoulder a musket and carry water was put to work. At 5 o'clock this morning another alarm was sounded and in five minutes five hundred men, with buckets of water, were at the warehouse of Russell Gibson & Co., working to save it. Nearly two hundred bales of cotton were on the outside platform. By hard work the building was saved, but fifty bales of cotton were burned. The work was evidently that of an incendiary. Wily Argo, a desperate character, who has a grudge against the city and warehouses, was arrested just after the last fire. If the citizens knew that he was the incendiary he would, in all probability, be hanged or burned before another day. It is impossible to get a correct estimate of the loss by the three fires that occurred at different places within twenty-four hours,

Four Firemen Injured. WINNIPEG, Man., Cet. 28.-The town of ROTTERDAM, Oct. 28.-Arrived: Wilkom-

place being now in ashes. Four firemen were seriously injured, and twenty valnable horses, just imported, were cremated. The Ottawa House and the principal stores of the town were all destroyed. The total loss is estimated at between \$50,000 and

Other Losses by Fire. St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 28 .- A livery stable and ten head of horses, the Hamlin House. a lumber-yard, two stores and several dwelling houses were burned at Hamlin, Kan., a few miles west of here, yesterday afternoon. The fire started in the livery stable from a burning match which was dropped by an employe. Loss, \$25,000; insurance very small.

Kansas City, Oct. 28.-A special to the Star from Mayview, Mo., says: About 7 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in Ewing, Collins & Ewing's dry-goods store. The fire spread to the American Bank building, and the Bank of Mayview building. All were totally destroyed. Total loss, \$21,000; insurance, \$7,500.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28.—The Liberty Manufacturing Company's brick-works, forty-five miles from Savannah, on the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad, burned day before yesterday. Loss, \$10,-000; insurance, \$20,000. NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 28.-Buildings

negroes were injured by falling walls. KNIGHTS OF LABOR TO WITHDRAW.

Nos. 32, 34 and 36 Royal street, burned this

afternoon. Loss estimated at \$30,000. Four

Surface Railroad Employes Dissatisfied and 20,000 May Leave the Order.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- The annual convention of National Trade District No. 226, Knights of Labor, comprised of surface railroad employes, began here to-day. Delassemblies in this city, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati. Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Buffalo, Minneapolis, Denver and other cities. John W. Ross, of Chicago, was elected chairman, and F. C. Lewis, of Lynn, secretary of the convention. The morning was for the most part taken up with the inspection of credentials. The rest of the day was spent in discussing the question of organization. A few of the delegates present wanted to withdraw from the Knights of Labor and join the American Federation of Labor, but the majority of the delegates evidently thought it best continue their organization under the auspices of the Knights of Labor. The discussion will be continued to-morrow, and may result in the desertion from the Knights of Labor of about twenty thousand members.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In the United States District Court at Pittsburg the grand jury found a true bill in the second indictment against W. H. Dill, president of the First National Bank of Clearfield, charging him with misappropriating funds. His shortage is \$100,000. The naval court-martial, at Annapolis, trying third class naval cadets on charges of hazing fourth class men has acquitted Alfred W. Hines and found F. W. Perkins guilty. His punishment is lifty demerits and thirty days' confinement. Cadet M. J. Shaw is now on trial.

It is stated on the best authority that Lieutenant-governor Angers, of Quebec, has asked Sir John Thompson to take action against the Ottawa Free Press for intimating that \$1,800 of the Baie des Chaleurs railway money was spent in buying a necklace for Madam Angers.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Institute of Architecture was begun in Boston yesterday morning. States Government," by J. H. Windrim, exsupervising architect of the Treasury De-partment, was read. This was followed by a paper by Frederick Bauman, of Chicago, read by the secretary, on "The Sanitary Protection of Cities.'

Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, the minister from the United States of Brazil to this country, was a passenger by the steamer Majestic, which arrived in New York yes-terday from Liverpool. Dr. Mendonca was for eighteen years the consul-general of Brazil at New York, and a delegate to the international conference at Washington. and, as minister of the new republic, negotiated with the United States the first reciprocity convention entered into under the tariff act.

Business Embarrassments.

St. Paul, Oct. 28.—The assignment of Bushnell & Bushnell, widely known throughout the East and West as leaders among real-estate-dealers, was filed in the District Court to-day, O. O. Cullen being assignee. The assignment includes that of the Standard Investment Company, of St. Paul, of which W. M. Bushnell was president, E. Treasure vice-president, A. R. Bushnell secretary and treasurer and Omer Bushnell attorney and counsel. W. M. Bushnell said: "We expect to go on with our business and to pay all our liabilities. A statement issued by the firm shows liabilities of from \$450,000 to \$500,000 and assets from \$450,000 to \$600,000. A small part of the liabilities are held by the St. Paul banks, the larger creditors all being in the East. The failure grows out of two suits them in the courts here, and the garnish-

ment of their bank accounts. PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.-A bill was filed in | eree. Score: court, to-day, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Dexter Spring Com- | 55, 3, 0, 7, 1. Total, 183, pany, of this city. The bill alleges that the company is insolvent through the defalcation of the president. Theodore Doerflinger, and that in thirty days the indebtedness will be \$45,000. Doerflinger fled from Pittsburg to escape arrest for embezzlement of school funds, but was arrested at Omaha yesterday. The capital stock of the Dexter Spring Company is \$100,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28,-The Henry G. Allen Company, dealers in subscription books, 739 Broadway, is asking extension of its obligations; which are about \$130,000. The nominal assets are more. Extensions for settlements in four, eight and twelve months will be made. There are branches in Pittsburg and Chicago.

Boston, Oct. 28.-Robert H. Kemp, No. 1092 Washington street, and J. H. Coughlin, South Boston, boot and shoe-dealers, have assigned.

Grand Thing for the United States. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.— When the Hawaiian cable is built and the United States utilizes Pearl Harbor as a coaling and naval station, Hawaii will be as muc h a port of the United States as India is a port of England," said Dr. Mott Smith, Minister of Finance of the Hawaiian kingdom. Dr. Smith further stated that the islands are drawn to America in every way and the United States need fear nothing from England's efforts to obtain a foothold. There is some amicable understand

islands. The completion of the cable will be a grand thing for the United States as well as Hawaii, Obituary.

ing between the United States and England

whereby the latter government does not

even maintain a coaling station on the

Boston, Oct. 28 .- Francis Brookes, a representative of the ninth generation of the Brookes family, being a lineal descendant of Thomas Brookes, who came here from Suffolk, Englang, in 1631, died at West Medford to-day, aged sixty-seven years. Among his ancestors were Gov. John Brookes and the Rev. John Cotton. Two of his aunts were wives of Edward Everett and Charles Francis Adams. Deceased was sent with Edmund A. Dwight in 1871 with the French relief fund among the French peasants as a result of the Franco-Prussian war.

Sick of the Alliance.

CANTON, Miss., Oct. 28.-County Secretary D. E. Wood states that the three subatliances in this county have refused to pay their quarterly dues, and are ready to surrender their charters on demand. Reliable authority states that another has practically decided to withdraw from the Alliance organization. The sub-treasury and third-party schemes, Macunism, and corruption are assigned as reasons for this

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.-Arrived: Devonia, from Glasgow, and Majestic, from Liver-Westernland, from Antwerp, and Havel, from Bremen.

Pope will take decisive action before Sun- | conflagration to-day, the center of the | Moville, Oct. 28 .- Arrived: Ethiopa.

VARIOUS SPORTING EVENTS

Billy D. and Winatah Winners of the Rockville Trotting Races Yesterday.

A \$10,000 Horse Falls Dead on the Track at Cynthiana, Ky .- Ives Defeats Carter at Fourteen-Inch Balk Line at Milwaukee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROCKVILLE, Ind., Oct. 28 .- The attendance at the races was larger to-day. Following are the results: The 3:29 trot: The 2:40 trot: Winatah.....1 1 Oriole.....2 Energy.....4 2 Time-2:324, 2:354, 2:3412.

Columbus's New Race-Track.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Oct. 28.-The stockholders of the Bartholomew County Trotting Association, at a meeting just held, ratified the action of the directors for enlarging the grounds and building a mile track, and work will be begun on the improvements at once. The track when completed will equal, if not excel, any in the State. It will be a regulation track, and perfectly level all the way round. There will be two stretches each a quarter of a egates were present from local and district | mile in length, and the two turns will also be a quarter of a mile long. The grandstand will be increased to twice its present size, new and comfortable stables erected, Chicago, St. Louis. Omaha, Milwaukee, | and many other substantial improvements made. The capital stock of the association has been increased from \$15,000 to \$50,000, and all the new stock was readily taken. It is the intention of the association to make Columbus one of the leading racing centers in the State.

Prince of Wales Third. LONDON, Oct. 28.-The race for the Cam bridgeshire stakes, one mile and 240 yards, was run at Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day. It being the principal event of the day great interest was taken in the result. Another fact which added interest to the race was that the Prince of Wales had three entries for the stakes. His Royal Highness, as a rule, is not very successful with his own horses, and to-day there was no exception to the rule, one of his entries running third in a field of twenty-nine starters, thus saving his stake, but getting no share of the prize money. The victor was W. W. Fulton's three-year-old filly Comedy. Lord Hastings's three-year-old filly Breach was second and the Prince of Wales's three-year-old Derelict third.

On the Kite-Shaped Track, INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 28:- Two unfinished races were left over on to-day's programme. In the 2:35 trot there were sixteen starters and six heats, Pride, Almont Hambletonian and Carrie B. each claiming two apiece. Best time, 2:24 b, by Almont Hambletonian. But one heat was trotted in the two-year-old 2:30 trot. It was won by Jes-810 McCorckle in 2:2834. Summaries:

The 2:35 pace: Bonnie Wilkes 3 1 Lady Head...... 3 2 4 To beat 2:17, Wilkie Russell, b. s., by

Mambrino Russell, paced a mile in 2:15. Dropped Dead on the Track. CYTHIANA, Ky., Oct. 28 .- While being oxercised on Mr. W. L. Handy's half-mile track to-day the black mare Ophir, that made record of 2:2612 a few days ago on a half mile track, dropped dead. She was five years old and sired by Simonds, dam by Indianapolis, and has shown a fourth mile at a 2:21 gait. She was to have trotted here to-morrow, when it was expected that she would beat 2:20. She was the property of Wilson & Standy, and was valued at

\$10,000. Running Race Winners. At Chicago-Black Bart. Hannah Mober ly, Innocence, Duke of Milpitas, Joe Woo man, Costa Rica. At Nashville-Princess Limo, Ithaca, H Dy, Ceverton, Reuben Payne.

At Washington-Busteed, Miss Williams, Margarita, Acypete, St. Luke. Ives Defeats Carter. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28 .- The billiard match between Frank Ives and Eugene Carter, for a stake of \$1,000 and 75 and 25 per cent. of the gate receipts, at the fourteen-

inch balk-line, six hundred points up, was played at the Davidson Theater to-night, and was won by the former. Carter played in poor form, while the young Napoleon for \$5,000 each recently brought against | played a brilliant game. Charles Matthews, of Chicago, acted as marker, and Henry Rhines of the same city, officiated as ref-Carter-1, 4, 3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 7, 2, 4, 0, 29, 0, 63, 1, Ives-13, 18, 0, 39, 38, 1, 28, 20, 133, 0, 5, 115, 52, 21, 0, 45, 5, 58, 7, 2. Total, 600.

Average-Carter, 9 3/20; Ives, 30. High Runs-Carter, 63, 55; Ives, 183, 115. Time of game-Two hours and ten minutes. lves's average equals the best ever made in a match game. Mr. Ives to-day deposited \$200 for a game with Slosson, to be played within sixty days, for \$500 a side.

International Tugs of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28 .- What has been termed an international tug of war has been beld here for three nights past, begin ning last Saturday. The contestants are divided, according to nationality, into ten teams-Americans, English, Scotch, Irish, Canadians, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Italians and Germans-and the contest has created interest and excitement that has filled Mechanics' Pavilion with audiences of ten thousand people nightly. The chief events thus far have been the pull between the Canadian and Danish teams, in which Denmark won after a struggle of over two hours, and the pull between Ireland and England last night. The latter contest drew the largest number of spectators that has witnessed any athletic event in this city in the past five years. The teams contended every inch of rope desperately, the excited spectators urging them on with national cries. Ireland finally won after a 1.048 for a Union Labor nominee. tug of one hour and three minutes. America and Scotland, two unbeaten teams, who have thus far won each mate with their respective opponents, pull against each other to-night, and the result

that the team losing four matches of the series shall drop out of the contest. A WOMAN OF WAR,

is expected to go far toward determining

who will be winner of the series. Three

teams-England, Italy and Sweden-have

lost each night, and the stipulations are

La Marechale Booth, of the Salvation Army -Her History Like a Mediæval Romance. Boston Advertiser. "La Marechale" Booth-Clibborn, leader of the Salvation Army forces in France, is a tall, slender woman, dignified in presence, graceful in bearing, dressed in a simple serge gown; a fair English face set in a

framing of light wavy hair beneath a bine bonnet with a bit of scarlet on its brim; an exquisitely modulated English voice, with a slight French accent. She is one of most picturesque and inspira history that reads like a medieval wheeled into line, making four in this | romance. Soon after her arrival in France she was joined by Mand Ballington Booth. then Miss Charlesworth, and the two young girls, unprotected save by their innocence and devotion to their work, went down among the communists, where the gendarmes dared not go, in the big city of Paris, in whose most quiet streets it is scarcely safe for a girl, if young and pretty, to step men who gathered at the meetings-cut-

"one lest neighborhoods of the city they . their meetings in a large hall with windows all along one side facing a narrow court. Into this passage the crowds. excited by wine, pressed, howling and cursing, while the prayers and hymns inside were interrupted by the crash of breaking glass and the showers of stones falling upon the bowed heads of the worshipers. The girls held the post and did good work among the frenzied, half-starved people. Many times when large numbers of these depraved people assembled out of curiosity to see the girl preachers and became unmanageable, when they blew whistles and shouted and waved their battered hats, La Marechale

It was in Switzerland that the greatest

stood up before them.

persecution was encountered, and through that the work became known most widely. The constitutional law of the republic granted permission for the meetings and marches of the army, but the by-laws and city ordinances of the different cities and towns were opposed. Geneva, Neufchatel, Berne and Aubere framed new by-laws at the instigation of the brewers, the saloon men and the theatrical managers, who declared that the meetings interfered with their business. In Geneva the persecutions were particularly malignant. Rough people threw stones into the windows and among the processions, and the police did not in-terfere. The girls were followed by a howling, jeering mob, who threatened their lives. Forty or nifty of the gentlemen of the city constituted themselves into a body guard, wore a red and yellow rosette that the girls might know them, and formed a square around them when the meetings closed, and so escorted them home in safety. Finally they were both expelled from the canton, La Marechale determined to abide by constitutional rather than municipal law, refused to go, and held her meetings in de-

fiance of the edict of expulsion. For this offense she was imprisoned four-teen days in the Neufchatel prison, a cold, damp, dismal stone-walled building on the shore of the lake. The heroism of the girl and her woman secretary, and her able defense of her own case before the judges, were instrumental in obtaining a sentence in her favor, and the work has continued through various vicissitudes until now the Swiss republic has declared itself in favor of the army, and no longer opposes its ceremonies and manifestations.

La Marechale is now the wife of Commissioner Clibborn, formerly a Quaker minister, who was for some time her chief secretary in France, and who is an accomplished linguist. As a child of nine years she began her work in the army among the children, and made her first address to a eleven. Now her baby daughters. Evangeline and Victoire, wear the scarlet sashes, emblazoned with the word consacree, and are put forward in the work as prominently as their baby talents will admit.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS. General Offices to Be Filled in Eleven States

on Tuesday Next. Elections are to be held on Tuesday, Nov. S, in eleven States, as follows: Colorado wili elect a Supreme judge. Candidates: Luther M. Goddard, Democrat; Joseph C. Helm, Republican. Vote of the State for President in 1888: Cleve-

land, 37,345; Harrison, 50,831. Iowa will elect Governor and other State officers and Legislature. Candidates for Governor: Horace Boies, Democrat; Hiram C. Wheeler, Republican; Isaac T. Gibson, Prohibitionist; A. J. Westfall, People's. Vote of the State for President in 1888: Cleveland, 179,877; Harrison, 211,508, Gov. Boies was elected in 1889 by a vote of 180, 120 to 178,556 for the Republican candidate, 1,362 for the Prohibitionist, and 5,773 for

the Labor nominee. Maryland will elect Governor and other State officers and Legislature and vote upon six proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State. The first amendment empowers the Governor to disapprove separate items in appropriation bills, the second restricts the exemption of corporations from taxation, the third provides for uniformity of taxation, the fourth relates to the election of county commissioners, the fifth authorizes the sale of the State's interest in all the works of internal improvement, and the sixth empowers the Legislature to provide for the taxation of mortgages, if such taxation is imposed in the county or city where the mortgaged property is situated. Candidates for Governor: Frank Brown, Democrat; William J. Vannort, Republican; Edwin Higgins, Prohibitionist. Vote of the State for President in 1888: Cleveland, 106,168; Harrison, 99,-

Massachusetts will elect Governor and other State officers and Legislature, and vote upon two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, one of which relates to the qualifications of voters for general officers and the other makes a majority of members a quorum in each branch of the Legislature. Candidates for Governor: William E. Russell, Democrat; Charles H. Allen, Republican; Charles E. Kimball, Prohibitionist; Henry W. Robinson, Socialist Labor; Henry Winn, People's Vote of the State for President in 1888: Cleveland, 151,858; Harrison, 183,892. Gov. Russell was elected in 1890 by a vote of 140,507 to 131,454 for Brackett, Republican, and 13,554 for the Prohibition candidate.

Mississippi will elect three Railroad Commissioners and Legislature. Nebraska will elect an Associate Justice f the Supreme Court and two regents of the State University. Candidates for Associate Justice: Joseph W. Edgerton, Independent, indorsed by the Democrats; Alfred M. Post, Republican; R. W. Richard-son, Prohibitionist. Vote of the State for President in 1888: Cleveland, 80,552; Harrison, 108,425; Fisk, Prohibitionist, 9,429; Streeter, Labor Reform, 4.226.

and the Assembly. New York will elect Governor, Lieutenagt-governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-general, Engineer and Surveyor, the Senate, the Assembly, ten Justices of the Supreme Court, and Representatives in Congress from the Second, Tenth. Twelfth and Twenty-second districts, to fill vacancies. Candidates for Governor: Roswell P. Flower, Dem-Jacob Sloat Fassett. publican; Joseph W. Bruce, Pro-hibitionist; Daniel De Leon, Socialist-Labor. Vote of the State for President in 1888: Cleveland, 685,965; Harrison, 650,238; Prohibition, 30,231; Union Labor, 626. Vote for Governor in 1888: Hill, Democrat, 650,-464; Miller, Republican, 631,283; Jones, Pro-hibitionist, 30,215; Hall, Socialist-Labor,

Ohio will elect Governor and other State officers and Legislature, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for uniformity of taxation and upon the question of holding a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. Candidates for Governor: James E. Campbell, Democrat; William McKinley, jr., Republican; John J. Ashenburst, Prohibitionist: John Seitz, Farmers' Alliance. Vote of the State for President in 1888: Cleveland, 396,445; Harrison, 416,054. Gov. Campbell was elected in 1889 by 379,423 votes to 368,551 for Foraker, Republican. 26,504 for the Prohibition candidate, and Pennsylvania will elect Treasurer and

Auditor-general, and vote whether a constitutional convention shall be held, and elect delegates to the same. Candidates for State Treasurer: A. L. Tilden, Democrat; David McMurtric Gregg, Republican: George Drayton, Prohibitionist. Vote of the State for President in 1888: Cleveland. 446,623; Harrison, 526,091. Vote for Governor in 1890: Pattison, Democrat, 464,209; Delamater, Republican, 447,655; Gill, Prohibitionist, 16,108. Virginia will elect one-half its Senate

and its House of Delegates. INGERSOLL'S CHURCH

The Great Infidel's Idea of the Sort of Organ-

ization That Would Suit. Interview in Chicago Tribune.

"I have for a long time wondered why somebody didn't start a church on a sensible basis. My idea is this: There are, of course, in every community lawyers, doctors, merchants, and people of all trades and professions, who have not the time during the week to pay any parleaders of the army, with ticular attention to history, poetry, art or song. Now, it seems to me that it would be a good thing to have a church and for these men to employ a man of ability, of talent, to preach to them Sundays, and let this man say to this congregation: 'Now, I am going to preach to you for the first few Sundays-eight, or ten, or twenty, we will say-on the art, poetry and intellectual achievements of the Greeks.' Let this man study all the week and tell this congregation Sunday what he has ascertained. Let him give to his people throats, assassins, thieves. The precinct | the history of such men as Plate, as Socwas unguarded by police. The men had driven the officers out and held their ground. But La Marechale and her companion queiled the riots with their brave words and sweet songs. In one of the debt that modern civilization owes to these west Twenty-third street, New York.

First Prize Essay, 1888. C. D. Todd. 32

Southern Farming Industries. 4

Address Henry M. Hoyt, General Secretary, actors and sculptors, and let him show the debt that modern civilization owes to these west Twenty-third street, New York.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. -U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889

ABSOLUTELY PURE

people. Let him, too, give their religions, their mythology-a mythology that has sown the seeds of beauty in every land. Then let him take up Rome, Let him show what a wonderful and practical people they were; let him give an idea of their statesmen, orators, poets, lawvers-because probably the Romans were the greatest lawyers. And so let him go through with nation after nation, biography after biography, and at the same time let there be a Sunday-school connected with this church where the children shall be taught something of importance. For instance, teach them botany, and when a Sunday is fair, clear and beautiful let them go to the fields and woods with their teachers, and in a little while they will become acquainted with all kinds of trees, and shrube, and flowering plants. They could also be taught entomology, so that every bug would be inter-esting, for they would see the facts in science—something of use to them. I believe that such a church and such a Sundayschool would at the end of a few years be the most intelligent collection of people in the United States. To teach the children all of these things, and too teach their parents, too, the outlines of every science, so that every listener would know something of geology, something of astronomy, so that every member could tell the manner in which they find the distance of a star-how much better that would be than the old talk about Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. and quotations from Haggai and Zephaniah, and all this eternal talk about the fall of man and the garden of Eden, and the flood, and the atonement, and the won-

NEW USES FOR ALUMINIUM.

ders of revelation! Even if the religious

scheme be true, it can be told and under-

stood as well in one day as in a hundred

years. The church says: "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." I say: "He

that hath brains to think, let him think.

The German Government Wants 100 Tons for Various Military Purposes, Philadelphia Record.

The award of one of the most novel contracts on record came to light in this city yesterday, when the of firm Parvin & Co., representative of the Pittsburg Reduction Company, announced that the German government had sent over an order for 100 tons of aluminium, the metal which just now occupies the major part of the attention of met allurgists the world over. The Pittsburg company was not abla to contract for the full amount, but immediately agreed to ship to Germany ten tons of the metal. The awarding of this contract, and the announcement of the purpose to which the aluminium is to be applied, emphasize very strongly the commercial importance of the

met al and hint at an approaching revolution in many branches of modern industry. For some years past scientific men and practical chemists have been perfecting methods for securing aluminium from its ore at such a price as to make it of commercial value, and it is now claimed that it can be produced at a cost approximating to 50 cents a pound. With the cheapening of its manufacture has come an almost phenomenal multiplication of the uses to which it is put. The special advantages claimed for the metal are its extreme lightness-it weighs but a third as much as iron-and its non-corrosibility. With these points in mind the German

government will use its big cargo of aluminium for army uniforms and accoutrements. The light, bright, gray metal will be employed for the trappings of the hussar regiments, ornaments on the helmets, canteen, sword scabbards and the like. Its lightness relieves the soldier of a burden, and its non-corriveness saves endless clean-

ing and polishing. It is a rather remarkable fact that all the ore or clay from which this contract is to be filled comes from Germany. It exists in many parts of this country, but has not

been worked. Death in a Powder Explosion. Youngstown, O., Oct. 28.—Shortly before 8 o'clock this morning the glaze-mill of the Ohio powder-works, located four miles north of the city, exploded, killing two men, Joseph Maags and Ben Somans, and completely destroying the mill. At the time the mill contained five hundred kegs of powder, and the mutilated remains of the men were scattered over a ten-acre field. The mill has been running four months and is comparatively new, and the

men killed were the only two employed this morning. Odds and Ends. Never butter your pie-plates, but dredge them lightly with flour.

Grease may be removed from silk byapplying magnesia on the wrong side. At some hospitals almost the only gargle used for sore-throat is hot salt water. An egg well beaten, with or without sugar, is a safe and effective remedy for dysentery in its incipiency. Repeat thi medicine and food two or three times a

Mix with each teacupful of salt a tea-spoonful of corn-starch and fill the saltshakers. Damp weather will not prevent this mixture from flowing freely when needed for use.

Roasts that should be juicy come to the table as dry as pasteboard, because the oven was not hot enough at first to instantly harden the outer surface and prevent the escape of its juices. Dresses cannot be kept looking fresh and handsome unless they are well taken care

of, and one of the most important items in

such care is to shake them out and hang or fold them up smoothly after being worn, especially if they have been worn where the air is the least bit damp. The dampness and unwholesomeness of an undersink enphoard, such as one finds in nearly all old-style kitchens, can be remedied by boring numerous holes in the front and end with an inch auger and by

from its looks. TARIFF LITERATURE FOR ALL.

keeping a can filled with unslacked lime on

a shelf inside. The holes can be made in a

geometrical design, and detract in no way

The American Protective Tariff League is publishing a most valuable series of tariff documents. These are prepared with a view not only to state the facts and arguments for protection, but also to convince doubtful voters, whether they are farmers, laborers, merchants or professional men. Each issue of the series appeals to those engaged in separate industries, and presents indisputa ble facts, comparisons of wages, cost of living, and other arguments showing the benetits of protection. Recent issues include the following. Single document, 2 cents; the entire list, 20 cents:

'The Farmer and the Tariff." COLONEL LAWRENCE Workingmen and the Tariff' "Reply to the President's Free-trade Meseage." R. P. PORTER. Some Views on the Tariff by an Old Business Man." GEORGE DRAPER. "Fallacies of Free Trade." E. P. MILLER
"Wages, Living and Tariff." E. A. HARTS-The Vital Question: Shall American Industries be Abandoned and American Markets Surrendered!" Same in German with adddition "The Advantages of a Protective Tariff to the Labor and Industries of the United

States," First Prize Essay, 1887. CRAW-FORD D. HENING, Univ. Pa. '87..... Protection." E. H. AMMIDOWN..... What is a Tariff?" Answers to a Workingman's Question. "Why Irishmen Should be Protectionists." "Protection vs. Free Trade." D. G. HAR-"Wool! Should it be Protected?" Wash-'Wages and Cost of Living." JOSEPH D. "Home Production Indispensable, etc." First Prize Essay, 1888. C. D. Topp...

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, (d 4:45 a to Washington, Philadelphia and New d 2:00 pm Arrive from the East, d 11:40 a m, d 1:25 pm and d 9:00 p m. Leave for Columbus, 9:00 a m.: arrive from Columbus, 5:45 p in; leave for Richmond, 4:00 p m; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 a m. Leave for Chicago, d 11:50 a m. d 11:30 p arrive from Chicago, d 3:20 p m; d 3:30 a m. Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 a m, 8:00 a m, d 3:30 p m. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:45 a m, 6 p m; d 10:50 p m. Leave for Columbus, Ind., 4:30 p m. Arrive from Columbus, 10:25 a m. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:30 a m. 4:10

Trains run by Central Standard Time

a m, 5:05 p m. d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

VANDALIA LINE SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. At Indianapolis Union Station: Leave for St. Louis 7:30 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 1:35 p. m., 11:00 p. m. All trains connect at Terra Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Greencastle and Terre Haute Acc., leaves 4:00 Arrive from St. Louis, 3:30 a. m., 4:15 a. m., 1:55 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:45 p. m. Terre Haute and Greencastle Acco. arrives at

a m; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo, 10:35

THE VESTIBULED

Sleeping and Parlor cars are run on through

PULLMAN CAR LINE No. 32—Chicago Lim., Puliman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining car, Cally11:35 am Arrive in Chicago 5:20 pm. No. 34-Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vesti-Arrive in Chicago 7:35 am. Arrive at Indianapolis. 5:20 pm No. 38-Monon Acc.

west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 3:30 Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street, and at Union Station. National Tube-Works WROUGHT-IRON PIPE Gas, Steam & Water

> Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvantzed). Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Trans Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hoss, elting. Babbitt Metal Wiping Waste, and all other supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas supplies a spe-cialty. Steam-heating Appa-ratus for Public Buildings. Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lunber Dry houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from 's inch to 12 inches diameter.

S. PENNSYLVANIA SI

OVERLOOKED SOLDIERS.

A Blank to Be Filled by Veterans Not Counted in the Last Census.

The following blank is printed in the Journal by request of the Superintendent of Census, for the purpose of obtaining, through this paper, detailed information respecting the military services of such survivors of the war of the rebellion as were overlooked, or have reason to believe they were overlooked by the enumerator in June, 1890. All such persons are requested to fill out the blank in pencil. put it in a stamped envelope, and forward to Washington, D. C., addressed to the Superintendent of Census.

Veterans who served in more than one organization are requested to give the partioniars of their services in each of them. Use separate sheets of paper and answer all questions consecutively as numbered tinctly:

Write full name below. If a widow, write given name only, and add "widow of," supplying the soldier's name.

Name enlisted under if different from above.

Rank at muster-out. Letter of company. | Number of regiment.

State mustered from. Arm of service-cavalry, military, infantry,

Date of discharge.

Present postoffice address.

Date of enlistment

If a pensioner or applicant, number of cer-

If the regular army, write U. S. A., on line 5; if in navy, U. S. N.; if in marine corps, U. S. M. C.; if in colored regiment, U. S. C. T. Deserving Confidence.

There is no article which so richly deserves the

entire coufidence of the community as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Those suffering from asth-matic and bronchial diseases, coughs and colds. should try them. Price 25 cents.

BACCILLI IN BLOOD.

Recent experiments as read before the last Congress of Surgeons at Berlin, leave no doubt that the true way to CLEAR THE SYSTEM OF MICROBI is through the pores of the skin. It has been found that a remedy which kills the Mi-crobi will also destroy the life of the patient; but it has also been found that the Microbi can be forced out through the skin, and it is in this way that S.S.S.

LIAVING SUFFERED much from Conta-II gious Blood Poison, after using half a dozen bottles of S.S.S. I was RESTORall eruptive sores disappeared. You are at liberty to make any use of my statement that you wish .- J. CROSBY BYRON, 208 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer &